Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, 1828. [NO. 575.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FROM THE SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST.

On the Cultivation of a Double Crop of Indian Corn and Guinea Corn.

Sir,—I am of opinion that your paper is eminently calculated to promote the union. In the Southern states, so little removed from the tropical, we are favoured with seasons so lengthened, as to enable us to cultivate with advantage, many of the fruits, and most of the grains of that region. To make experiments suited to our favoured situation, and to communicate the results, I conceive to be our duty; to give them publicity, is a task which you have promised to perform. Among the many advantages which our situation combines, is that of cultivating Double Crops.—I mean that of planting other grain on the same ground, soon after the first has attained to some degree of hardness. The practice of cultivating corn between Indian corn, has long been common in Carolina. This culture is valuable on all high, dry, and sandy soils; and such situations, ought to be continued;—our rich, moist, marley, and clayey soils are unfit for the pea. It is on such soils that I have experimented with the Guinea Corn, and found it to answer my most sanguine expectations. As some of your many readers, as well as myself, have, no doubt, been disappointed with the pea on such lands, I beg leave to communicate my method of cultivating those together, and leave it to them to make other improvements.

The Indian Corn is planted on low beds, 4 feet apart, as usual; and at the final hoeing, one stalk allowed to remain at a distance of two feet and a half, according to the strength of the land. Directly after the second hoeing or first moulding of the corn, and with the first shower of rain, the Guinea Corn is planted between every second or third stalk. The holes are usually made by the negroes with their heels; and six to ten grains dropped in each hole, and covered with their feet. The crop of Indian Corn is not, I think, injured by the Guinea Corn:—on the contrary, my crops of the former, have generally been more abundant than when I allowed two stalks to remain on the beds, at the distance of four or five feet; and when peas instead of Guinea Corn, were planted in the intervals. The produce of Guinea Corn when a regular stand is obtained, I consider equal to that of a full crop. My usual time of planting the Indian Corn, is from the tenth to the last of March; and the Guinea Corn, from the first to the third week in May. At this period, the growth of Indian Corn is very rapid; indeed it is usually in ears at the time the latter corn has attained the height of twelve inches. When the Indian Corn is stripped and turned down, the growth of the Guinea Corn is, in its turn, rapid. In favoured places, especially if the stripping of the blades has been delayed by rainy weather, you may now perceive the ears of the latter corn showing its ears. Our seasons are sufficiently long to bring it all to maturity before the usual time for frost; at times, indeed, I have a second crop of ears, partially ripe, which are left in the field for the birds. It is advisable with this double crop, to harvest the Indian Corn earlier than usual; and no injury will arise from mould or the weavel, if it be shucked quickly and sassafras roots be put between the layers of corn. It may be objected by some to this mode of cultivating a double crop of corn, that it interferes with the harvest of a good crop of Cotton. I admit it; but still think the objection entitled to no more, and, perhaps, less weight, than one against the cultivation of peas between the Indian Corn. The judicious planter, will of course, always first secure his most valuable crop: and if a bountiful providence has given him more good things than he can gather, he will leave the remainder for the use of his creatures. His stock and his game will both be benefited by it. In this way, also, he will derive advantages, and find his table supplied with more and better provisions.

Another advantage is also derived from the cultivation of the Guinea Corn. It yields a very abundant supply of offals for the resuscitation of the land; and the soil, instead of being injured, is yearly improved.

The species of Guinea Corn which I cultivate, is the white brown, with bushy ears; the white, with an upright ear will not answer. The latter, I find, scarcely attains maturity by frost, even when planted by itself.

I need scarcely observe, that the Guinea Corn is valuable as food for every animal. Horses, poultry, and negroes are all fond of it; negroes frequently solicit it in preference to other sorts of provisions; and I have myself had it hulled, boiled as rice, and thought it not inferior to the middling sort of that valuable grain.

A CAROLINA PLANTER.

PLANTS ON AN ACRE.

CALCULATIONS.

An acre planted with corn or potatoes, the hills being 2½ feet apart each way, measuring from and to the centre of the hills, and supposing them at right angles, will contain 6,969 hills; if the hills be three feet apart, it will contain 4,840 do; if 3½ feet apart, 3,555 do; if four feet apart, 2,722 do. An acre of plants placed at the distance of one foot each way, will contain 43,560 plants; placed at the distance of 18 inches, 19,360 plants. An acre of fruit trees placed 20 feet apart, will have 108 trees; 25 feet apart, 69 trees, 30 feet apart, 48 trees.

CHARACTER OF BURKE.

BY LORD BYRON.

As work which is very rarely to be seen in this country, we select the following cutting and severe estimate of BURKE. We give it as a specimen of masterly invective. Byron is sometimes unjust, even to Southey, when he yields to the strong impulse of his burning indignation; and there is much injustice in the unsparing severity with which he treats the memory of Burke. Still every reader will peruse with interest the picture of Burke, painted by such a man as Byron:

Burke.—He varnished over a bad cause with smooth words, and had the power to "make the worse appear the better reason," the devil's boast! The madness of genius was necessary to second the madness of a court; his flaming imagination was the torch that kindled the smouldering fire in the inmost sanctuary of pride and power, and spread havoc, dismay, and desolation through the world. The light of his imagination, sportive, dazzling, beauteous as it seemed, was followed by the stroke of death.

It so happens that I myself have played all my life with his forked shafts unhurt, because I had a metaphysical clue to carry off the noxious particles, and let them sink into the earth like drops of water.—But the English nation are not a nation of metaphysicians, or they would have detected, and smiled or wept over the glittering fallacies of this half bred reasoner, but, at the same time, most accomplished rhetorician the world ever saw. But they are perplexed by sophistry, stupified by prejudice, staggered by authority. In the way of common sense and practical inquiry, they do well enough; but start a paradox and they know not what to make of it. They either turn from it altogether, or, if interest or fear give them motives to attend to it, are fascinated by it. They cannot analyze or separate the true from the *seeming* good. Mr. Pitt, with his deep mouthed *common places*, was able to follow in the same track, and fill up the cry, but he could not have given the tone to political feeling, or led on the chase with "so musical a discord, such sweet thunder." Burke strewed the flowers of his style over the rotten carcase of corruption, and embalmed it in immortal prose: he contrived, by the force of artful invective and misapplied epithets, to persuade the people of England that Liberty was an illiberal, hollow sound; that humanity was a barbarous modern invention; that prejudices were the test of truth; that reason was a strumpet, and right a fiction. Every other view of the subject but his, ('so well the temper glowed,') seemed to be without attraction, elegance, or refinement. Politics became poetry in his hands, his sayings passed like proverbs from mouth to mouth, and his descriptions and similies were admired and repeated by the fashionable and the fair. Liberty from thenceforward became a low thing; philosophy was a sprig nailed, velvet pawed tyger cat, with green eyes, watching its opportunity to dart upon its prey; humanity was a lurking assassin.—The emblems of our cardinal and favorite virtues were overturned; the whole vocabulary of national watchwords was inverted or displaced. This was a change, indeed, in our style of thinking, more alarming than that in our calender formerly; and this change was brought about by Mr. Burke, who softened down hard reasons in the crucible of his fancy, and who gave to his epithets the force of nick-names. Half the business was done by his description of the Queen of France. It was an appeal to all women of quality; to all who were, or would be thought cavaliers or men of honor; to all who were admirers of beauty, or rank, or sex. Yet what it had to do with the question, it would be difficult to say. If a woman is handsome it is well; but it is no reason why she should poison her husband or betray a country. If, instead of being beautiful, and free of manners, Marie Antoinette had been old, ugly, and chaste, all this mischief had been prevented.

The author of the reflections had seen or dreampt he saw, a most delightful vision sixteen years before, which had thrown his brain into a ferment; and he was determined to throw his readers and the world into one too. It was a theme for a copy of verses, or a romance: not for a work in which the destinies of mankind are to be weighed. Yet she was the Helen that opened another Iliad of woes, and the world has paid for that accursed glance at youthful beauty, with rivers of blood.

Mr. Burke was much of a theatrical man. I do not mean that his high wrought enthusiasm, or vehemence, was not natural to him; but the direction that he gave to it was exceedingly capricious and arbitrary. It was for some time a doubtful question which way he should turn with respect to the French Revolution, whether for or against it. His pride took the alarm, that so much had been done with which he had nothing to do, and that a great empire had been overturned, with his favorite engines, wit and eloquence, while he had been reforming the "turnspit of the king's kitchen," in set speeches far superior to the occcasion. Rousseau and the Encyclopædists had lamentably got the start of him; and he was resolved to drag them back some how by the heels, and bring what they had effected to an untimely end.

"Undoing all, as all had never been."

"The [illegible] and dastardly, but too successful attempt, to *put a spoke in the wheels* of knowledge and progressive civilization, and throw them back for a century and a half at least. In viewing the change in the prospects of society, in producing which, he had only a slight and indirect hand by his efforts in the cause of American freedom, he seemed to say, with Iago in the play:

"Though that their joy be joy;
Yet will I contrive
To throw some changes of vexations on it,
As it may lose some colour.

He went beyond his own most sanguine hopes, but did not live to witness their final accomplishment, by seeing France literally "blotted out of the map of Europe." He died in the most brilliant part of Bonaparte's victorious and captain-like campaigns in Italy. If it could have been foreseen what an "ugly customer" he was likely to prove, the way would have been to have bribed his vanity (a great deal stronger than his interest) over to the other side, by asking his opinion; and, indeed, he has thrown out pretty broad hints in the early stage of his hostility, and before the unexpected success of the French arms, and the whizzing arrows flung at him by his old friends and new antagonists, had stung him to madness, that the great error of the National Assembly was in not having consulted able and experienced heads on this side the water, as to demolish the old, and constructing the new edifice. If he had been employed to lay the first stone, or to assist by an inaugural dissertation, at the baptism of the new French Constitution, the fabric of the Revolution would thenceforth have arisen—

"Like an exhalation of rich distilled perfumery."

without let or molestation from his tongue. But he was overlooked. He was not called from his closet, or from his place in the House, where, it must be confessed, he was not out of his place, "to ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm," and therefore he tried, like some malicious hag, to urge the veering gale into a hurricane, to dash the laboring vessel of the state in pieces, and make shipwreck of the eternal jewel of man's happiness, which it had on board—Liberty. The stores of practical and speculative knowledge which he had been for years collecting and digesting, and for which he had no use at home, were not called into play abroad. His genius had hitherto been always too mighty for the occasion; but here his utmost grasp of intellect would hardly have been sufficient to grapple with it.—What an opportunity was lost! Something, therefore, was to be done, to relieve the galling sense of disappointed ambition and mortified self consequence. Our political *Busy body* turned *Marplot;* and maliciously, and like a felon, strangled the babe that he was not professionally called in to swaddle and dandle, and bring to maturity. He had his revenge, and so must others have theirs' on his memory.

Burke was not an honest man. There was always a *dash* of insincerity, a sinister bias in his disposition. We see from the letters that passed between him and his two brothers, and Barry the painter, that there was constantly a balancing of self interest and principle in his mind; a thanking of God that he was in no danger of yielding to temptation, yet as if it were a doubtful or ticklish point; and a patient, pensive expectation of place and emolument, till he could reconcile it with integrity and fidelity to his party; which might easily be construed into a querulous hankering after it, and an opinion that this temporary self denial implied a considerable sacrifice on his part, or that he displayed no small share of virtue in not immediately turning knave. All this, if narrowly looked into, has a very suspicious appearance. Burke, with all his capricious wildness and flighty impulses, was a self-seeker, and more constant in his enmities than his friendships. He bore malice and did not forgive to the last. His cold, sullen behaviour to Fox, who shed tears when they had a quarrel in the House, and his refusal to see him afterwards, when the latter came to visit him on his death-bed, will forever remain a stigma on his memory.

He was, however, punished for his fault. In his latter writings, he complains bitterly of the solitariness of his old age, and of the absence of the friends of his youth—whom he had deserted. This is natural justice, and a tribute due to apostacy. A man may carry over his own conscience to the side of his vanity or interest, but he cannot expect, at the same time, to carry over along with him, all those with whom he has been connected in thought and action, and whose society he will miss, sooner or later. Mr. Burke could hardly hope to find, in his casual, awkward, unaccountable intercourse with such men as Pitt or Dundas, amends for the loss of his old friends, Fox and Sheridan, to whom he was knit, not only by political ties, but by old habitude, lengthened recollections, and a variety of common studies and pursuits. Pitt was a mere politician. Dundas a mere worlding. What would they care about him, and his "winged words?" No *more to talk* about the meetings at Sir Joshua's—the *Nos cænæque Deum:* about the portraits of that great colourist; about Johnson or Goldsmith, or Duning or Barre; or their early speeches; or the trying times in the beginning of the American war; or the classic taste and free born spirit of Greece and Rome;—

"The beautiful was vanished, and returned not."

Perhaps, indeed, ungrateful topics; but when a man seeks for repose in oblivion of himself, he had better seek it where he will soonest find it—in the grave!

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NUMBER XVI.

It was proposed to exhibit satisfactory evidence that vast benefits would commence instantly to be experienced, from the structure of a Railway for the use of the State, and that these will increase with the progress of time.

On this topic we enter with a peculiar confidence. The advantages a prompt market, upon conditions of conveyance profitable to the producer, are indisputable. A Railroad, a Canal, or a deep and navigable river reduces almost to nothing the expense of carriage. Any of these centrally situated opens a market throughout the State and with the world. Not a State in the Union has suffered detriment from the cost of transportation in comparison with our own. In the northern and eastern parts of our country, we need not be told, that navigable waters, with safe and commodious harbors, are sufficiently numerous. Or if in any instance it be otherwise, Canals have been made, and in some instances these works have been conducted upon a scale, with which scarcely any thing even in the old world is commensurate. This is true from the Atlantic coast of Massachusetts and Maine to Mississippi. The Chesapeake, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James, all proclaim the eminent privileges of Maryland and Virginia. With respect to the last of these rivers, originating in the Alleghany mountains, it has long since been made navigable through its whole extent. The waters of the west are well known to us. They constitute one of the grand inducements to our people, who are flowing thither in a continual stream of emigration, that they may enjoy the opportunities of a quick and unobstructed market with the world. As little need we be told of South Carolina and Georgia. The productions of their higher counties are floated on navigable rivers to Georgetown, Charleston, Augusta and Savannah, and their territories are intersected with Canals and Turnpikes. So ardent has been the spirit of South Carolina on one side, and of Virginia on the other, that they have scarcely been withheld from extending their public works into our own State. How is it with us? We have no deep channels, and unobstructed rivers.—The utmost depth proposed for the Cape Fear from Fayetteville to Wilmington, to continue through the year, is eighteen inches. The Roanoke is a good river, and would be useful to us, would we open an intercourse with Beaufort by large vessels or steamboats. But the trade of that river is permitted by us to be diverted instantly into Virginia by the Dismal Swamp Canal. It seems as if we stood, and looked on with listless gaze, while our neighbours, after their wonted manner are scrambling for our spoils. We hear a bustle around us, we start up with sudden amazement, we look for the movement that has disturbed our repose, we see that provision is already commenced and almost completed for the appropriation of our goods. It is too late, say we! We cannot help it! and again compose ourselves to our accustomed tranquility.—We might have a commercial City. But how shall it spring into existence, so long as the site of it upon one of the best harbours, is inaccessible from the interior country. Here are no Canals. Our roads are yet in their natural state. To pass at all among our mountains, Turnpikes are necessary, but such of these as have been made, do not reduce the difficulties within the compass of our ordinary roads through the rest of the country. The contrast then is complete, between the commercial opportunities of other States, and the destitution of them in our own. What would be the consequence of placing the whole people at once in full possession of these opportunities! Can we doubt that incalculable benefits would commence instantly to be experienced? As in a moment we should pass from the extreme of humiliation, to that enviable height which others have attained in a long progress of time. If this be done, our liberation from past restraints and mortifications will quicken our bosoms with a sincere joy, as it will be sudden, at the same time that it is complete. From inevitable impoverishment, a high way is immediately thrown open to indefinite prosperity. No longer fettered by a grievous and invincible necessity, the people will triumph in new privileges. Their arms unpinioned, and their persons free, life will beat with new alacrity, in the contemplation of brighter prospects. These are no visionary anticipations. We need not distrust their indulgence. They have ever been verified in circumstances analogous to our own. The examples have certainly been rare of a people, to whom privations and disheartening embarrassments have been so long perpetuated, especially while others on every side have been in the enjoyment of enlarged opportunities.

We have grown up from infancy conversant with the impediments that confine us. They are as familiar to us as the ordinary course of nature. We feel as if they were scarcely less invincible, and that we are to submit to them of course. Did we enjoy a free and unshackled commerce but for a [illegible] by some disaster deprived of it, nothing would reconcile us to its loss; no sacrifice, no exertion would appear too great for its restitution. Now we acquiesce in the hardships of our condition, as though to question, or imagine their removal, involved some strange caprice, or extravagant fancy. Could this spell once be broken by success and by an actual sense of its advantages, an energy would begin, which would be like life from the dead.

Is there one who doubts the importance of this commercial freedom, or the certainty of its consequences? His apprehensions are contradicted by the universal experience of the world. In no period of its history has a civilized people in the free and uninterrupted exercise of commercial intercourse with the world, failed to grow into wealth and power.—Search the records of our race, and if one exception can be detected, let it be adduced as authority for this timorous distrust. It is unmanly fear, and suspicious jealousy to insist on possible dangers which were never realized, and then retreat from exertion because they are possible. From such phantoms of the imagination let us appeal to facts.

Whence has England evolved her power, her populous cities, and her perpetuated prosperity? Much is due to the freedom of her civil institutions, and the irrepressible genius of her people. But these have long been sustained in their ascent to preeminence by a commercial system unexampled in its privileges and extent in the history of nations. It is by her commerce, that her agriculture, manufactures, and skill in the arts have been fed and nourished to their present perfection. Tyre of old was renowned for her opulence and power. It was her commerce exclusively that first laid her foundations, accumulated her riches, crowned her with magnificence, and made her the envy of the world. Carthage was the daughter of Tyre. With her commercial spirit, she inherited also her immense resources, and extensive sway.

Let it not be imagined, that in citing these examples of nations and cities, illustrious for their prosperity and power, we have the weakness to imagine, that by the same arts, we shall be able to arrive at equal eminence.—We indulge no such empty conceits as these. But if a substantial wisdom be our object, let us not be so vain as to suppose that we can devise that for ourselves which is of more practical value than history can teach us. We speak not now of political liberty, but of commercial privileges. It is the end of the one to secure us in the enjoyment of our civil rights. The efficiency of the other consists in augmenting our wealth, and multiplying our resources. On the latter subject, the instructions of history are too important to be overlooked, and consigned to oblivion. Shut up within the compass of a little local observation, we may consequentially assert to ourselves the meed of wisdom for our peculiar immunities, while we owe them wholly to a distinguishing providence, and are only giving the most striking evidence how unworthily they are bestowed, by our thankless enjoyment, and their perverted misapplication. Let no man regard with scorn the results of experience. They are treasured up in history for our use. If we despise them, under a delusive confidence that we know off hand more than the accumulated experience of ages is able to teach, the vanity of our pretensions will be sooner or later exposed. We shall only entail upon ourselves poverty, which is its usual portion, and we shall richly deserve to endure all its consequences, as the proper scourges of our folly.

We have spoken of England, and Tyre, and Carthage. They are monuments more estimable than the pyramids. Commerce has inscribed upon them the glories of her creative and expansive powers. Athens was maritime and commercial among the States of Greece. For no other reason was she signal not in arms only, but in opulence, in science, and in the arts. Here agriculture, manufactures, and commerce combined their resources under a government more resembling our own than any other which antiquity presents. Under their joint influence her population increased, and she was able, not only to equip fleets and armies in defensive conflicts and distant expeditions, but to send forth colonies to distant coasts. If the name of reviving Greece, after the lapse of so many centuries, is now heard with sensations of delight and sympathy in this new and distant land of liberty, let us bear in mind that Athens was prominent among her States, by the union of agriculture and commerce, on which she singularly rested as the basis of her prosperity. Rome continued in an infantine state, until she became commercial. No sooner did she supplant Carthage, and succeed to the privileges of her trade, than from the obscurity of a people struggling for existence with the petty states by which she was environed, she overawed them by the aggrandisement

thus suddenly attained, and every shore of the Mediterranean became conscious of her influence.

Again let it not be misunderstood, that in exhibiting these instances of vital energy from the connection of commerce with agriculture, we would commend the obnoxious parts of their character for our imitation. Let us hope, let us be assured that the benevolent, the correct, the pure religion of the Gospel, will ever guard us from the corruptions and ferocities of heathenism. So long as we are christians let us believe that the wealth derived to us through the same instrumentality, will be applied not in gratifying a selfish ambition, or in spreading desolation and misery; but in building up the temples of the Most High, in diffusing the blessings of education among all the people, in causing our rational liberties to strike their roots more deeply and extensively through the soil, and in uniting our voice with all who are animated by the charities of the Gospel to proclaim "Peace on earth and good

Among the proofs we may adduce of the benefits of commerce, the Israelites occur as a familiar example. We know that in general they were a people purely agricultural. But though while this continued to be the case, they were peculiarly sustained by the favor of Heaven, how superior does their lustre become under the reign of Solomon. To this prince the most liberal promises of prosperity were given to crown his government with peculiar glories. By the military successes of his father, the kingdom had been established, and its dominions extended. What means were yet in reserve to exalt it to an ascendancy that should eclipse the grandeur it had already attained? It was by commercial prosperity that this was easily and naturally effected. During this reign, the nation extended its trade by the Red Sea to the coasts of Africa and the East Indies, and on the Mediterranean by every shore, to the utmost west. To this happy period was assigned by the prospective determination of the Most High, the erection of his Temple, where it could be made of gold, and marble, and the cedars of Lebanon. He gave them this prosperity, by an unlimited commerce, and sanctioned the magnificent offering of their gratitude, by his visible presence.

Nothing is easier than to enlarge this detail of evidence. The petty state of Venice, a spot scarcely distinguishable, at the head of the Adriatic, became mistress of the seas by her commercial enterprise. She was able to overawe the Turk, even in Constantinople, the seat of his empire, even when he threatened to change the destinies of Europe. If Genoa could rival Venice in power, it was because she rivalled her in Commerce. Holland owed her very existence, as well as her liberties to the same cause. She won her territories from the ocean; she conquered her independence from Spain, and she coped with England for empire.

And now, to come nearer home, these United States have ever been eminently commercial, as well as agricultural in their character. Our early complaints against the mother country, our revolutionary struggles, our busy and populous cities, the support of our government, our fleets and armies, and the liquidation of our national debt, all pronounce their united testimony in confirmation of this. If there be an exception in any State, or in any portion of this extensive country, where a free and open commerce is not enjoyed, there we see a population straitened in their circumstances, writhing under embarrassments, distressed with debts, and galled with restrictions, while multitudes are hastening to other States, where their industry may be encouraged and rewarded by an unobstructed commerce.

Is it at all credible, that theirs are the counsels of wisdom who persuade us, that while we continue in this situation we are acting best for ourselves? I speak not now of supposed or intended friendship. Doubtless they mean well, and we have an assurance of this, because they share with us, the consequences of their counsels and their actions. But faithful as their intentions may be, when they undertake to instruct us in our best interests, and suddenly and heedlessly pronounce, as though they had a perfect knowledge of them, do they tell us that which contains our certain and substantial prosperity? The man who cries down commercial opportunity as of small moment, as that which we may easily purchase at too dear a price, flatly contradicts the recorded unanimous verdict of history. He sets up his vague apprehensions and theoretical notions, in opposition to the decisions of universal experience. What are we to think of such rashness and short-sighted vanity as this?—Shall we permit its boldness to shake our confidence for a moment? Its claims to honesty of purpose let us be willing to admit, but the merits of the case have been long ago settled by experiment. He who holds out against its determination, shows only that he is in the dark in respect to that which every man may know, or that he is under an unhappy influence of which he himself is scarcely aware.

That the farmer of North Carolina is laboring under disadvantages in comparison with the farmer of other States, is not imaginary; but an unquestionable truth.

In what our disadvantages consist, and whether it is in our power to remove them, are questions of the weightiest import.—That we are almost totally abridged of the intercourse of trade, is notorious to ourselves and to the world. In this is the primary cause of our inconveniences and sufferings. Other things may and certainly do contribute to them, but if we would begin well, here we must commence the application of a healing hand. All other disorders, as physicians express themselves, are but symptomatic, and will give way, when a healthful action is effected in this originally diseased part. No foreign enemy invades, no domestick tyranny of government oppresses us. No climate is more genial to a greater variety of productions than ours. Where is our best commercial port? Open it to us. Let our distance from it be annihilated. Let it cost us nothing to send every production of our farms into the market of the world. Let it cost as little to import every thing we want from abroad. Let the time, labor and expense now wasted and sunk in marketing be frugally devoted to the improvement of our lands, the preparation of our crops, and the multiplicity of our productions. Let it come to be in our power to obtain a profit upon every thing, instead of one or two articles only. Place us in full possession of these privileges from the sea to the mountains, and a vivifying power will be put into action, which from the lowest depression will, in a few years, raise us to an elevated and brilliant prosperity.

The happiness of a people, next to public and private virtue, consists in a perpetual happiness in [illegible] circumstances. This portion as we have been subjected to long and great privations. We may turn that which has hitherto continued our heaviest curse into the occasion of a copious and quick succession of the richest blessings. But it will be impossible to realize all the effects of this great and mighty change, and if no unforeseen reverse befal, which may a gracious God forefend, we shall advance in a perpetuated vigorous growth to greater maturity and perfection. C.

May 15, 1828.

The property acquired by the late Mr. Coutts, the rich banker, was the produce of a long life of honest industry and strict attention to business; in this, perhaps, he had few equals. On one occasion, when a gentleman, who had been one of his schoolfellows, came to town, Mr. Coutts invited him to dinner, and a large party was assembled to do him honour. The next day the gentleman had some business to transact at Mr. Coutt's banking-house, when there was a penny in change due to Mr. Coutts. "Well," said the gentleman, "I shall not give you that." "I must have it," said Mr. C. "Why (said his astonished friend) how singular is this! Yesterday you gave me a dinner which must have cost a hundred pounds, and to-day you will not give me a penny!" "True," replied Mr. Coutts; "and it is my being rigidly correct with matters of business, that enabled me to give you a dinner." Her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, who kept cash with Mr. Coutts, sent notice that she should withdraw it in three days. Mr. Coutts sent an answer, presenting his humble duty, and assuring her Majesty, "that to withdraw half a million of money from the house of Thomas Coutts and Co., three hours' notice was all that was necessary." It is almost superfluous to add, her Majesty, after this communication from the principal, did not withdraw her confidence.

From the National Gazette.

The subjoined notification, which we copy from the Albany Daily Advertiser of Saturday, forms a striking commentary on the wisdom of indulging political ambition in our country. The New York Gazette prefaces it with this remark—"We cannot but regret that a little of refined and sentimental sympathy, exhibited towards the unfortunate in a distant land, could not have been diverted to other objects, which *to say the least*, have equal claims upon our gratitude and benevolence."

"*Sheriff's Sale.*—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, I have seized and taken all the personal property of De Witt Clinton, deceased, consisting of household furniture, library, carriages, harnesses, and other articles, which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 28th of May, inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling house of the said De Witt Clinton, deceased, situate at the corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets, in the city of Albany. May 23, 1828.

"C. A. TENEYCK, Sheriff.

We are sorry to learn by a gentleman from Albany, that the beautiful vases which the merchants of Pearl street presented to his Excellency De Witt Clinton, and which cost, we believe, more than three thousand dollars, were yesterday sold at auction by the Sheriff for the sum of six hundred dollars. The purchaser was Anthony Blanchard, Esq. who, it is understood, will restore them to the family, upon receiving the amount he paid for them. The original doners have now an opportunity to renew their beautiful offering.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A convict in the New York state prison, was recently directed to cut off a handsomely polished piece of marble at 18 inches from its end. He was a stubborn fellow; and ruined a beautiful piece of work, by cutting only 10 inches of the stone. On being called to an account, he declared that he was not book learned, and consequently could not be supposed to count correctly. The overseers ordered him to be taken to the post, to have administered to his back certain lashes, which should only cease when he counted 25 of them. His powers of computation came to him, happily, at the very moment.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Quick Passage.—Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 1st. says, "the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdridge, arrived a this port early on Saturday morning, after the astonishingly quick passage of seventeen days from New York, including the day on which she left the city, and which is seldom considered as a day in the calculation of passage. In fact, the passage may be said to have occupied sixteen and a half days only, the Silas Richards having been off the port late on Friday night.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 2.

By the packet ship Don Quixotte, Capt. Whitall, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st of May, the editor of the Telegraph has received Paris papers of the 30th April, Havre of 1st May and Aix-la-Chapelle of 25th April inclust. The most important article is the one which we translate from the *Quotidiene* of 9th April. It will be remembered that the 14th April was the day on which the Rusians were to cross the Pruth; but, by the extract alluded to, it will be seen that they could not have crossed on that day.

THE PRUTH NOT PASSED.

"As late as the 19th April, no account had been received at Vienna concerning the passage of the Pruth by the Russian army, which proves that this operation *had not taken place* on the day assigned by all the German papers. This species of hesitancy by the Russians, had created the hope at Vienna that [illegible] would be accommodated.

The elections in France appear to engross the public attention, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. The liberal party succeed by immense majorities. Rayer d'Argenson, the eloquent defender of the persecuted protestants, in 1816, was elected from Normandy to the Chamber of Deputies, by 330 votes out of 440. At Rouen the liberal candidate had upwards of 700 votes of 900.

The caucus system, on an extended scale, appears to carry all before it in France. The liberals, as a party, meet at a place appointed, and vote for the candidates before they are presented to the people at large, so that there is no splitting of the party, the candidates pledging themselves to accept no office or favor from the government during their continuance as Deputies. The Bonapartists of the liberal party have in general been successful.

Paris, April 28.

A letter of the 29th ult. from Milo, says: "The Turks have retaken Scio. Fabvier and his men fled to a rock, where the Fleur de Lys, French frigate, picked them up, and thus rescued them from their enemies." We conclude that it was to these persons the Minister of Marine referred in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday.

Prince Ypsilanti, on his way from Constantinople to Paris, passed through Naucy on the 26th April.

The Florence Gazette of 19th April, states on the authority of a letter of 23d March from Zante, that "the time allowed to Ibrahim Pacha for the evacuation of the Morea, having passed away without result, and later advices having on the contrary made it manifest that he had received orders to remain, and that reinforcements had been dispatched to him, it appears in consequence that the Allied Powers will enforce a rigorous blockade against Navarino, Patras, Modon and Coron.

Another Fauntleroy.—A forgery detected in London, on the 15th of April, occasioned much excitemet. A Mr. Ferhman, confidential clerk of the house of Ward, committed it. It appears that he enjoyed, in right of his wife, a young and amiable woman, an income of five thousand pounds, and received a large salary besides. His gambling propensities, however, involved him in embarrassments, which led him to commit crimes, one of which he will undoubtedly be compelled to expiate by an ignominious death. He was indicted for forging a bill of £500 on the house of Rothschild, which he endeavored to take up by means of forged acceptances of the Barings. After his arrest several similar acceptances were found among his papers. Every effort was made to prevent a prosecution. Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild used every exertion to have the business hushed up, but without success. He was remanded for trial.

Charleston, June 7.

From Mexico.—We learn from Captain Berton, of the brig *Sea Gull*, arrived at this port yesterday, that an express had arrived at Matamoras on the evening of the 19th of May, in the remarkable short time of seven days from the city of Mexico, with orders to the General Commandant, to make provision for the reception of an army of 25,000 men, which started from Mexico three days previous to the express. This army was designed to be stationed at different points on the coast, in consequence of an expected invasion of the country by the Spaniards, under the command of Gen. Morallos, assisted by Com. Laborde and his fleet. The Spanish force was understood to consist of 12,000 men.

The General Commandant likewise had orders to drive all the cattle from the coast.

At Matamoras a confidence prevailed, that the Spaniards would be repulsed, if a landing was attempted at any place of consequence. Owing to this feeling, there was not so great an excitement there as might have been supposed.

A Mexican Government Sloop, from Vera Cruz, with 500 barrels gunpowder and arms on board, bound to Matamoras, was wrecked on St. Jago bar on the 10th of May; the vessel and cargo was entirely lost. —crew saved.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young mechanic, who left this city a few months since for Mexico, in pursuit of both health and employment.

"*Mexico, 8th April* 1828.

We left New York on the 1st of January, and arrived at Vera Cruz about the 23d of the same month. We were nine days on the road from thence to this city. It is almost all the way an up-hill business, traveling over mountains miles above the sea, and in sight of others whose tops are perpetually covered with snow. One of them is visible as you approach the harbor of Vera Cruz, although it is estimated to be 90 miles in the interior. The view of the mountains is most beautiful and grand, and in some measure compensates for the inconveniences of the travelling, which is certainly very bad. Fortunately, I was prepared by previous accounts of the country, for the worst, and consequently could submit to it with a better grace. Travellers who are studious of comfort, always take bed and bedding with them, for there is nothing of the kind to be obtained on the road. Were travellers stop for the night at a *meon*, or inn, they sometimes obtain a room, but the only accommodation it affords, are a table and three or four boards laid together, on which to throw their weary bodies. Neither love or money can obtain better, and they deem themselves fortunate to be able at all times to obtain even this scanty accommodation. Two nights we were compelled to sleep in the open air, because we could not obtain a room. The fare as regards eating, is equally bad, for when any thing could be procured to eat, which was not at all times the [illegible] would be cloyed before eating [illegible] appetite Hunger, however, makes up for the want of many dainties.

"One of the principal topics of conversation on the journey, is the apprehension of robbers. When a traveller is found murdered on the road, the inhabitants erect a cross on the spot, to remind the traveller of the uncertainty of this transitory life, but which foreigners (in their charity) attribute to gross superstition. You can judge of the emotions which a stranger experiences in travelling through this country for the first time, when I inform you that we passed one hundred of these crosses in the space of 60 leagues. One of the gentlemen who travelled with us (Com. Porter's private Secretary) was one of a party which was robbed in returning from Mexico a few years since, when a Mr. Crawford, and a Mexican gentleman, were murdered. The spot was marked by two crosses.

"The city of Mexico, which all the world has heard of, is externally, one of the grandest in existence. Its streets are wide and straight—its houses are palaces, and its palaces and churches are beyond description. The gold and silver ornaments of the churches alone, if melted into bullion, would amount to millions. Yet with all this grandeur, it is a most miserable place. The idleness, the filth, and the want of the ordinary comforts of life, are incredible. All classes apparently live in the streets. The filth of the inhabitants, both in their houses and in the streets, is abominable. Their want of comforts and accommodations is equally striking—whole families lay in the same room, with nothing but a board and a blanket, the latter of which constitutes their chief clothing through the day. This last observation applies more particularly to the lower classes, which, however, are extremely numerous.

"This country has been much misrepresented in the accounts which are published in the United States. There are a number of Americans here, who have been deceived by those accounts, and can get no employment. I shall only mention a few instances which have come under my own knowledge. There was in the same vessel with us from New York, a young man, a cabinet-maker, who brought a lot of furniture, with the intention of establishing himself here—he could neither find a market for his goods, nor employment, and returned in the same vessel. Another of our passengers, in like manner, returned in the same vessel in which he came for the like reasons. There is now in this city a wheelwright, who has expended upwards of two thousand dollars in erecting machines, and who is obliged to return to the United States so much the loser. An engineer also, can find nothing to do and is returning home. There also is a journeyman printer, who came out in the packet before us, and can get no employment. Numerous other instances might be cited but it would be superfluous.—Notwithstanding all these hardships and disadvantages, I am in better health than when I left Charleston. The salubrity of the climate is well known, and I endeavor to content myself in my present condition, in the hope of regaining my health."

The Editor of the New Monthly Magazine thus speaks of Cooper the novelist:

"There is more fancy and originality in Cooper than in four-fifths of the novelists of the times. The power of making so much of such simple materials; the truth and freshness of his pictures; the thrilling interest which the reader feels in his descriptions; the very reality of the tempest and battles, in which we seem to be partakers at the moment, are mere marks of the excellence and genius of the winter. Cooper has mingled with the war of the elements he describes, and shared in combat; and he has only told us what he saw and felt—this is every thing."

Change of Character in Apples.—From some specimens of fruit which were lately laid on the table of the Horticultural Society, it appears beyond a doubt that one variety of apple is capable of undergoing a change of character, if grown on a tree contiguous to other varieties of the same species. It seems impossible to explain this fact in any other way than by supposing the *pollen* or fecundating dust of the bloom to be transferred from one tree to another, either by means of the insect tribe, or else being carried by the wind. From the description of the change of character in the varieties exhibited to the Society, it may be inferred that a mixture or cross-breed may be introduced in horticultural productions with much facility and advantage as in the animal kingdom.—*London Literary Gazette.*

New York, June 5

Cotton.—The activity which prevailed at the date of our last, has greatly subsided, and a very small business has been done during the week. The sales may amount to from 6 to 800 bales at former prices; but there appears no further disposition to speculate in the article. Our Liverpool Correspondent under date of 1st May, observes that the demand for a few days previous had been extremely limited, and, in some instances, sales at reduced prices. Imports from 27th to 31st May inclusive, N. Carolina 229; S. Carolina 83; Georgia 431; Alabama 280; N. Orleans 456; total 1484 bales.

Domestic Association.—A large and respectable meeting of the citizenes of Culpeper was held in the Courthouse on the 1st May (Col. Jonathan C. Gibson in the Chair and Wm. Emison Sec'ry) for the purpose of forming an Association to encourage the wearing of clothing manufactured in their own families, and for the promotion of domestic economy. A committee of 27 was appointed to obtain the signatures of persons who wish to become members, and a committee of seven—viz: Col. J. C. Gibson, John W. Green, John Shackelford, Robert A. Thompson, James [illegible] John S. Pendleton and Wm. Emison, were appointed, to draft rules and submit them to a meeting of the Society on the first day of the next June Court.

The venerable Ex-President Monroe, and his Lady, arrived in this City on Monday afternoon, from their seat in Virginia, on their way to New York, on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Gouverneur, and for the improvement of Mrs. Monroe's health, which continues extremely delicate. Their only stay here was spent at the house of a friend, Mr. Ringgold, Marshal of the district, where a large number of our citizens and all the Foreign Ministers, were [illegible] at present in the City, called to offer their respects to them. Mr. Monroe, we are happy to find, enjoys his wonted health and activity. They proceeded on their journey yesterday morning.—*Nat. Int.*

Ladies' Bonnets.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce humbly requests the Ladies to adopt a church-going bonnet, whose modest size shall enable persons of ordinary height, who may happen to sit behind them, to see as well as hear the preacher. He says—"I stand in my pew within a line of six feet high, and yet I assure you that in church, where every one is elevated above the preceding one, I am greatly annoyed by the towering and overspreading masses of sable, velvet and silk in the pew before me; many a time have I stretched my neck or depressed my head to accommodate it to the loop-holes which presented themselves between some of the wind-mill wings or main-top gallant-sails of an opaque bonnet; but when just as I had attained a clear, though minute view of the clergyman, an unaccountable *bob of* [illegible] would throw the rigging out of trim, and entirely out of sight of the object. There is another disadvantage in the new modes of ladies' hats—only about two of them can descend an aisle together, three or four cannot but occupy a seat which formerly held six with ease, unless pains are taken, to lay the brims of their bonnets up to their neighbour's ear, and in this case one of the bobs of the head which I have described makes a great commotion of feathers and a vast derangement of satin.

The disadvantages of a long sermon.—A preacher had divided his sermon into three or two sections. One of his auditory rose immediately, who, being asked whither he was going, said, "To fetch my night cap; for I foresee, we shall pass the night here." In effect, the preacher, having lost the thread of his sub-divisions, could never reach the end of his sermon. The whole auditory, losing patience, and seeing the night approaching, filed off, one after the other. The preacher, who was short-sighted, did not perceive the desertion, and continued to gesticulate in the pulpit; when a little singing boy, who remained alone, cried to him, "Sir, here are the keys of the church; when you have done be so good as to lock the gate."

A rather awkward Tenant.—A tradesman asked the sitting Magistrate at the Marylebone Police Office, in London, on Tuesday last, what he should do with a troublesome blacksmith, who occupied the cellar of his house? Magistrate—Turn him out. Applicant—That is the very thing I want to do; but how is it to be done? Magistrate—Give him notice to quit. Applicant—I have a dozen times, and he takes no notice of it. Magistrate—Double his rent. Applicant—That will answer no purpose, for he does not pay the present. Magistrate—Take his goods. Applicant—He has nothing but tools, and those we can't distrain. Magistrate—It's altogether bad. Applicant—I know, and if he is offended, he stops the chimney flue, and fills the house with smoke. The Magistrate could give no further advice, and the applicant went away disappointed, and seemingly absorbed in the anticipated horrors of suffocation, from the fumes of the infernal smithy.—*London paper.*

Susceptible Woman.—Lady Scott, the wife of the "Great Unknown," did not in any degree partake of the high poetic feeling of her literary husband.—One day whilst he was contemplating with much delight the gambols of some lambs, that were sporting on the lawn before the door of his country residence, he burst forth with a warm effusion on the beauty of the rural subject; after he had enlarged on it for some time, her ladyship very coolly replied "that she saw no beauty whatever in the lambs as they then were, but she thought well enough of them when they were dressed and served up for dinner."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

…SDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, 1828.

FOURTH OF JULY.

…are requested by the Magistrate of … to call a public meeting of the citi… at the Town Hall, on Saturday morn… ext, at half past 9 o'clock, for the pur… f making the necessary arrangements …e appropriate celebration of the ap… …ing National Festival. It is hoped … proper regard for the event which it …igned to commemorate, as well as for …aracter of the town, will draw out the …s on this occasion.

…nty Candidates.—We understand that … County Court last week, the following …men declared themselves candidates to …ent this county in the next General …bly, viz: For the Senate, Archibald …rmid, Esq. For the House of Com… Joseph Hodges, Esq. and Capt. Alex… McNeill.

…he adjoining county of Robeson, we …hat Colonel Archibald McEachen is a … for the Senate, and Malcom Pur… …d Joseph Regan, Esqrs. candidates for …use of Commons.

…S." was received too late; it will pro… …ppear in our next.

…t of Cotton sold here on Tuesday last … 55.

…he late term of Sampson County Supe… …Court, on the 2d May, the Grand Jurors … been discharged by the Judge from … service, proceeded to take the senti… …of their body on the Presidential Ques… …when the vote stood:

…or General Andrew Jackson	17
…or John Q. Adams	1

…illiam Gaston, Esq. has been appointed …dent of the Newbern Bank, *vice* John …, Esq. resigned.

…uspicious Circumstance."—We under… …that the crew of the Dutch vessel men… …in a paragraph under the above head, … was copied into this paper last week …the Raleigh Register, arrived at Wil… …on two or three weeks since, in the boats …ging to the vessel. She had not been …d by pirates, as surmised by the Regis… …ut was deserted under these circum… …es: Being off our coast, the Captain lost …ckoning, and having no idea of where …s, the confidence of the crew was so …ened, and their fears so excited, that …etermined to abandon the vessel, which …id, unaccompanied by the captain, who, …er, afterwards joined them, and the … arrived in safety at Wilmington. The …ctor of that port immediately despatch… …e necessary force to bring her into port, …whether successful or not, we have not …

…e Philadelphia Album.—We have just …ved the 1st number of the 3d volume of …eat and well conducted Miscellany.—…commencement of a volume affords a …opportunity to those ladies and others …are fond of such reading, to procure this …dical, which we consider decidedly supe… …to any paper of the kind we have seen.

…Lieutenant Colonel *Charles Gratiot*, has …appointed to the command of the En… …er Corps, vice *Alexander Macomb*, now …r General of the Army.

…s. GALES, Jr., (one of the Editors of the …onal Intelligencer) is re-elected Mayor …Washington City, by all the votes except …ve or fifteen, in all the wards.

…t a meeting of the Jackson Committee of …dance and Correspondence for Cumber… …County, held in the Court House on the …nstant, Mr. J. A. Cameron presented a …unication from the Jackson Central …mittee at Raleigh, which, being read, …upon motion referred to a Committee of …ication, consisting of Louis D. Henry, …chlin Bethune, John A. Brown, James …well and John A. Cameron.

…n motion, it was resolved, that the Com… …ee of Publication have power to increase …number of the Committee of Vigilance.

…he following resolutions introduced by …ua W. Cochran, Esq. were unanimously …pted.

…esolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, …friends of Gen. Jackson in this State, are called …to use every fair and honorable effort to coun… …t the effects of the false, libellous, and indecent …ublets and handbills which are circulated by the …ds of the Administration, by the diffusion of cor… …nformation, on all the points of controversy in… …d in the Presidential election.

…esolved, That the pamphlet entitled "An Official …ent of the trial and execution of the Six Militia… …" circulated among the people, and purporting …printed by order of Congress, is an imposition …e public, is false and unauthorized, and is intend… …affect injuriously, the reputation of a great pub… …efactor, and ought to be rejected with indigna… …by all candid and impartial persons.

…esolved, That it be recommended to the Central …mittee at Raleigh, to publish and circulate with …address, the genuine documents in relation to …y Militia men, together with the report of the …ary Committee, in order that the public may …are them with the pamphlet entitled "an Offi… …Record," and thus see how grossly they have …imposed upon by some of the agents and friends …e Administration.

…esolved, That we are not personal enemies to …Adams, and should regret exceedingly, if we …e considered as disparaging the reputation he has …ired by his diplomatic skill, his classical learning, …gant compositions, and as much as we esteem …Jackson, and as desirous as we are of his suc… …we should reject it, if it could only be accom… …ed by vilifying his competitor; the merits of the …do not require to be set off by censuring the o…

…esolved, That the nomination of Gen. Andrew …son for the Presidency, proposes to the Union, as we firmly believe, a relief from all the evils of our inefficient Administration; his patriotic and inflexible principles guarantee a firm and unrelenting maintenance of the sovereign rights of the United States—his qualities, as they have been proved by a long trial in public life, assure us of an able and upright conduct of our national affairs—from his discernment we infer an excellent selection of the best talents in the nation, to fill the high stations of government and aid the Republic with their counsel and services—his attachment to the commercial and agricultural interests of the Union, is founded upon an intimate acquaintance with their beneficial results and a persuasion of the national advantages accruing from commerce—his administration would, we believe, aim at reviving the almost expiring commerce of the country, by extending to it a protection proportioned to its importance, and abandoning the destructive tariff system, with which the present incumbent, by his sanction, has become identified.

Resolved, That we firmly believe, in Jno. C. Calhoun he will find an able coadjutor in restoring the country to health and prosperity—we therefore earnestly recommend him to the support and to the suffrages of the people for the Vice President of the Union.

Resolved, That the nomination of Mr. Rush, who is the distinguished friend and partisan of high prohibitory duties, by the administration party, is conclusive evidence that they have identified the cause of Mr. Adams with this policy, and ought to be resisted by Southern men.

Resolved, That we view with alarm, the increased expenditure of the public money by the administration, in the contingent expenses of the several Departments.

Resolved, That this Committee will, from time to time, publish and circulate such public documents and other papers as will impart correct information to the public mind.

Resolved That this Committee find abundant cause to congratulate their friends on the certain success of the people's Candidate, and correct constitutional principles, and that they earnestly recommend to their increased energy, activity and zeal in that good cause, which is so entirely identified with the happiness and liberties of our country.

It was *Ordered*, That these proceedings be published in the Newspapers of Fayetteville.

L. D. HENRY, Chairman.

D. JORDAN, Jr., Secretary.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Robeson county favorable to the election of General JACKSON, held at the Court-House in Lumberton, on the 27th of May, 1828. upon a notice of only three or four days, there was a crowded house, which was composed almost entirely of the friends of General Jackson, the greater part of whom had no notice of the meeting until they went to the village to attend the County Court then in session. Upon the house being called to order, Lewis Barge, Esq. on motion took the chair and appointed Dillon Jordan, jun. Secretary. Then at the instance and request of the chairman the meeting was addressed by William L. Miller, Esq. in a very impressive manner in relation to the object of the meeting, and upon the respective claims of the two rival candidates to the Presidency. After which, upon motion the following persons, to wit: John W. Powell, Joseph Regan, Neill Johnson, Matthew Powers, Esqs. and Dr. Reuben Cole were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The said committee having retired for a short time, returned and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

We the people of the county of Robeson, convened together on this occasion, beg leave to submit a few serious reflections to our fellow citizens in general, on that all-important, all-interesting, and all-engrossing subject which now agitates and distracts the free people of these United States. The Presidential election presents a question of more vast importance, than any that has arisen since the formation and adoption of our Federal Constitution. It is one in which every American must and ought to feel a deep interest; for on its final issue will depend in a great measure the future happiness and prosperity of our country. The present contest will decide whether or not the 'sons of Columbia' are determined to protect and defend those inestimable and invaluable rights and privileges, which were the result of a long and bloody struggle for liberty, and transmit them unimpaired to posterity: or surrender them into the hands of corrupt and unprincipled politicians to promote their illicit and ambitious designs, and to subserve party purposes. For the high and exalted station of President of the United States, are presented to the consideration of the people two distinguished characters, John Quincy Adams, the now President, and General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee. Your committee feel no hesitation in saying, that of those two characters, a large and decided majority of the American people have and continue to possess a most decided preference for the latter, and fairly to bring his character and conduct before the citizens of Robeson county, is one of the principal objects of the present meeting. Your committee do not believe that this or any similar meeting will render the election of General Jackson to the Presidency more certain; but they are desirous of showing to the world that the reports which have been so industriously circulated by the friends of the Administration, that our County is decidedly for Mr. Adams, are wholly unfounded; and while they have been expressing their unlimited confidence in the abilities and integrity of the present Chief Magistrate, and affecting to believe that he would get the vote of N. Carolina, we are far from believing that any one intelligent man in this State, however sanguine he may be for Mr. Adams, can entertain an opinion of his success here. The intended effect is for abroad. That Gen. Jackson will receive the vote of this State, there can be no doubt. The truth of this assertion has never been denied by Mr. A's most intelligent friends.

Whence, we would ask, is the proof of Mr. A's diplomatic skill, which is so much boasted of? Is it to be found in his political apostacy in deserting the Federal party? Or is it to be found in his mission to Ghent? We believe not: for there he was associated with Messrs. Clay, Gallatin, Bayard, and Russel, men who in diplomatic skill are his equals. In the second place we would ask, and, asking, want an answer, if a proof of his republican integrity and stedfast attachment to the interest of his country is to be found in his plans of internal improvement? Is it to be found in the Woollens Bill? Is it to be found in the mission to Panama? Is it to be found in the loss of the West India trade, which afforded an annual revenue of six millions of dollars? That Mr. Adams has rendered some service to his country, we acknowledge; but that his whole political course has been foreign to the true policy of our country, is evident; and that his administration is an unsafe one, we assert without fear of successful contradiction.

Andrew Jackson, above all others, is the man entitled to the confidence of the American people.—His long tried public services, his firm attachment to the republican institutions of our country, secure to him the gratitude of an affectionate people. He has filled some of the most important civil stations of his country, in which he has acted with the utmost promptitude and fidelity; and if elected to the Presidency, will no doubt restore our government to its primitive purity, by sweeping away that mass of corruption which has ever been the ultimate offspring of bargain and intrigue.—Because has suffered all the privations of war, because the head of an army he has repulsed an invading; because he is called a "Military Chieftain" is Gral Jackson in fact disqualified for the President. What was it, we would ask, that raised the immortal Washington in the estimation of his countrymen, and placed him in the Presidential Chair? hat would have been the indignation of the Amer… people had Gen. Washington been stigmatised with the appellation of "Military Chieftain." The whole American people would have looked with indignation and contempt upon that monster, who would have dared to make his military achievements an election to his elevation to the Presidency. While our committee entertains the highest regard for the services of Washington, and their bosoms glow with gratitude to the Father of their country, they believe that the term "Military Chieftain" might with the same propriety be applied to him as to Gen. Jackson. After the United States had become involved in a disastrous and destructive war, desolation and destruction awaiting our country, and our Capitol burnt and destroyed, if to relieve America from these troubles and difficulties, and rescuing her poor defenceless woman and children on the frontiers from the tomahawk and scalping knife of a savage enemy: if these constitute a "Military Chieftain" Gen. Jackson is one.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Robeson county, entertain the highest confidence in the talents, virtue, integrity and republican principles of General Andrew Jackson, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election to the Presidency, and the honorable John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, to the Vice Presidency of these United States.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the United States, would be dangerous to the liberties of those who wish the preservation of our institutions in their purity; and that Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, by his long and faithful public services, his devoted patriotism, sound sense, pure integrity and firmness of character, gives the best assurance that a President of the United States, he would give a new impulse of wisdom and virtue to the conduct of public affairs.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination, made by the counties of Cumberland, Richmond, Anson and Moore, of Walter F. Leake, Esq. as a candidate for an Elector in this district, and recommend him to our fellow citizens as worthy of the trust proposed to be confided in him.

Resolved, That the following persons compose a Committee of Vigilance for the county of Robeson, to wit: Lewis Barge, Thomas Arrington, Matthew Powers, Joseph Regan, Neill Regan, Isaac Sullivan, Shadrack Howell, Dr. Willis Pope, Raimond W. Fuller, Dr. Reuben Cole, James Storm, Esq., James Smith, Sen. Warren Alford, Timothy Giffin, John W. Powell, John Ward, William Legate, Jo. Brown, Esqs., Enoch Ward, John Brown, Irvin Gimsly, Jas. T. Lee, John Houston, William Martin, Simon Willis, Thomas Rhodes, Gilbert Gilchrist, Neill Brown, Archibald McNeill, Malcom Purcell, Dugld McKellar, John Little, Stephen Paul, Abraham Paul, Neill B. Johnson and James Boroughs.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Journal with a request that they also be published in other papers friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson.

LEWIS BARGE, Cairman.

DILLON JORDAN, Jr., Secretary.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Raleigh Register.

The Editor of the *North Carolina Journal*, has thought proper to expose to his readers, as a gross imposition, a charge made against the Government of the U. States by the Editors of this paper, and others, of $350 for publishing in their papers a certain *notice* six times! Now what is the fact? It is this. What this Editor calls a *notice*, were the Laws and ordinances which had been officially communicated to the Department of State by our Minister at Paris, for the information of persons residing in this country who might have claims to indemnity upon the French Government as ancient Colonists of the Island of St. Domingo, or as the Representatives of such Colonists. These Laws and Ordinances were mostly in the French language and filled *nineteen* closely printed columns, so that for six weeks, we were under the necessity of printing two papers, one containing these documents, and the other for the ordinary occurrences of the week.—The charge made for this service, though it appears considerable, was less than the rate charged to individuals for common Advertisements, though the inconvenience and labor of the work was much greater. We can therefore see no ground of complaint on this head. Such a publication being directed we had a right to charge the Government as we should have charged others for a like service.

But because the Editor of the Register, and others, employed to publish these Laws and Ordinances, have been paid for this service, the Editor of the Journal meanly exclaims (we say *meanly*, because he knew that there was not the last ground for the exclamation) "no wonder that the whole Country is overrun with spurious Documents and libellous Pamphlets, if the *Printers in the pay of the Administration* are paid $350 for printing *one piece six times*. We have a reason at once why their presses groan day and night in the fabrication of these precious materials!" Now at the time he wrote this sentence, Mr. Cameron well knew that whatever was paid for publishing the papers in question, or any other of a like character, is contributed voluntarily by the friends of the Administration *in this State*, and that no remuneration is expected or received from any other source.

The Board of Internal Improvement, which left this City on the 28th ult. met for three successive days, at Fayetteville, and took measures for immediately reducing the Shoals in the River below that place. James Mebane Esq. the President of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, has undertaken to superintend the hands, to be employed, and Mr. Nash, the Engineer of the State, will prescribe the mode of conducting the work.

After closing their business at Fayetteville, the Board proceed to Wilmington, in order to inspect the work carrying on there by means of the Dredging Machine, under the superintendence of Hinton James, Esq. We are pleased to learn that they were satisfied with the progress made in removing the obstructions which have so greatly impeded the Navigation of that port, and are in great hopes that a good ship channel will be completely opened during the present season.

On the 4th instant, a Public Dinner was given to his Excellency Governor Iredell, by the Citizens of Wilmington, at which John R. London Esq. and Gen. E. B. Dudley presided, and to which the members of the Board were invited. The company consisted of the principal inhabitants of the town and vicinity, and the whole was conducted with that harmony and good order which render such entertainments acceptable and agreeable.

The Board resumed their meeting at Fayetteville on the 6th inst. and having finished their business, adjourned subject to the call of the President.—*Ral. Register.*

District Courts of North Carolina.—An act, passed at the late session of Congress, provides that the District Courts of the United States for the District of N. Carolina shall in future, be held on the following days: at Edenton, on the third Monday of April and October; at Newbern, on the fourth Monday of April and October; and at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of April and October; and that all suits, actions, writs, process and other proceedings, commenced, or to commence, or which shall now be pending, in any of the said District Courts, shall be returnable to, heard, tried and proceeded with, in the said District Courts, in the same manner as if the time for the holding thereof had not been changed.—*Raleigh Star.*

NATHANIEL MACON, U. S. Senator from this State, "has been in Congress *thirty-seven* years: the cut, fashion and manner of his dress, are the same now that they were in 1791, nearly forty years since—and some of his present apparel has been worn ever since that year." A northern paper, in remarking on this singularity, says: "Don't believe his tailor ever got rich: not much cabbage in North Carolina."—*West. Carolinian.*

Boston, May 31.

Unprecedented Despatch.—The steam packet Washington arrived at Providence yesterday in 17 hours, completing her passage to Newport in 14½ hours. A gentleman, who came passenger in the Washington, and the Citizens' Line of Coaches, states that he crossed the Roxbury and Boston Line at 10 minutes before 1 o'clock, being less than 23 hours from city to city.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says, a gentleman left this town on Sunday morning last, and proceeded to New York by way of Providence, transacted business in N. York, and proceeded to Philadelphia, accomplished the object of his journey at that city, returned to this city, taking the steam boat Chancellor Livingston at New York, and arrived here at one o'clock on Wednesday, having been absent only three days and eight hours. The distance between Boston and Philadelphia is about 300 miles.

Judge SAVAGE, of New York, has declined the office of Treasurer of the United States. His reason, we understand to be, the incessant confinement to the Seat of Government and to his office, which the duties of the situation would require of him.—*Nat. Int.*

Savannah, May 22.

Old Wine.—A demijohn, containing 5 gallons of old Madeira wine, imported in 1815, was yesterday sold by Mr. L. N. Mitchell, at auction, for $70—and another of like size, having about one gallon out, for $50.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, has subscribed for ten thousand shares of Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, amounting to one million of dollars, and has paid the first instalment.

Judges of Music.—A Scotch bagpiper travelling into Ireland, opened his wallet by a wood side, and sat down to dinner; he had no sooner said grace than three wolves came about him. To one he threw bread, to another meat, till his provision was all gone; at length he took up his bagpipes and began to play; at which the wolves ran off. "The Deel fa' me," said Sawney, "an I had kenn'd ye loo'd music so well, ye should have had it before dinner."

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, the Hon. JOHN CULPEPER, Representative to Congress from this District, to Mrs. ABIGAIL LANDSDALE.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $10 a 11; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 50 a 60. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liver. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25. Wheat 70 a 75.

☞Cotton in demand.—Corn scarce.

U. S. Bank Notes 7 a 8 pr. ct. premium.

ATTENTION!

Independent Company!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear, in full Summer Uniform, at the Armory, on To-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

By order of Major STRONG.

JNO. CARNEY, O. S.

June 12, 1828.

Exchange on the North,

For sale by

E. L. WINSLOW.

June 12, 1828. 75 4w

Pocket Book found.

FOUND, on the 5th inst., about 2 miles west of this place, on the road leading to Moore court house, a large old-fashioned Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money, with no papers. The owner can have it by calling at this office, and paying the cost of advertising.

June 10—75-3t.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Semi annual Examination in this Institution will commence on Friday morning, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, and will be concluded the following day. The Parents and Guardians of the Students, and all who feel an interest in the School are respectfully invited to attend.

The exercises of the Academy will recommence the fifth day of July; at which time a punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. No pains will be spared to improve the minds and the morals of youth committed to my care, and to elevate the standard of instruction and usefulness in this seminary.

E. TRIPP, *Principal.*

Fayetteville, June 3, 1828.

HILLSBOROUGH

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the School of the undersigned closed on the 30th May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session.—Board and Tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPOON.

June 3. 75-6w.

An Act

Increasing the power of the Commissioners of incorporated towns, in regard to Dogs within the same; passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, A. D. 1817.

WHEREAS, the number of DOGS kept in the towns of this State, as well by slaves as by free persons, have so increased as to render them a nuisance, and greatly to increase the danger of the dreadful calamity of hydrophobia:

1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Commissioners of every incorporated town in this state shall have power to impose such annual tax on Dogs kept within said town as they shall think proper; and to require the persons owning or possessing said Dogs, to return the same in their list of taxable property, in the same manner as other taxable property is by law required to be given in for taxation.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person residing in either of said towns shall have in his possession within the same, any dog, and shall not return the same for taxation and shall fail to pay the tax after thirty days public notice of the imposition thereof, and of the notice to return the same for taxation, the Commissioners of such town may, and are hereby authorised at their option, to sue for and recover the tax from the person so failing, before any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof, or may treat said Dogs not returned for taxation, and not paid for, as nuisances, and may order their destruction as they may think fit.

Published by order of the Commissioners of Fayetteville.

DUNCAN MACRAE, Town Clerk.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, in Town Hall, on Thursday, 29th May, 1828.

WHEREAS, by the above act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, passed in the year 1817, the Town Commissioners are authorised to impose a Tax on Dogs kept within the Town; and they are by said act required to give public notice of the imposition of said tax, and also a notice to the owners of dogs to return the same for taxation.

Be it therefore ordained, That, by the authority of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, there shall be imposed on each and every Dog kept within the town of Fayetteville, an annual tax of Two Dollars, to take effect from and after the first day of June, in the present year, and from and after the first day of June in every year thereafter, which tax shall be collected by the Town Collector, as other Town Taxes.

And be it further ordained, That the publication of this Ordinance shall be a complete and ample notice to all whom it may concern, of the imposition of the said tax, and of the owner's being bound by the aforesaid act of the General Assembly to make due return on *oath*, with their other taxable property, of every dog possessed by them, and which they may intend to keep within the said town.

Be it also ordained, That the Town Constable shall proceed forthwith, immediately after the expiration of the time for giving in lists of taxable property, or immediately after the 25th day of July in each year, to the destruction of every dog found running at large within the said town, which shall not have been regularly returned on *oath* for taxation, as aforesaid, and for which the tax imposed by this Ordinance shall not have been duly paid to the officer authorised to receive the same. (*From the Minutes.*)

DUNCAN MACRAE, Town Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

PURSUANT to the decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, it is *Ordered*, That the Clerk and Master, agreeable to the petition of Henry McKenzie, Matthew Moore and others, do sell the tract of Land alluded to in said petition, known by the name of the Moore Place, containing two Dwelling Houses, and lying on the waters of Deep river, estimated at two hundred and forty six acres or thereabout, adjoining the Lands of Archibald McBryde, John Tyson and others; the Land will be sold on the nineteenth day of August next, at the Court House in Carthage, on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

BRYAN BOROUGHS, *C. M. E.*

June 5, 1828. 75-6w.

Lottery Tickets.

The last chance!

THE Subscriber being about to decline the Lottery business, will transmit orders for Tickets in one more Lottery only, viz: the

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,

To be drawn on THURSDAY NEXT.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1 do	2,500	is	2,500
1 do	2,000	is	2,000
1 do	1,200	is	1,200
1 do	1,022	is	1,022
2 prizes of	1,000	is	2,000
4 do	500	is	2,000
5 do	300	is	1,500
10 do	200	is	2,000
10 do	150	is	1,500
20 do	100	is	2,000
46 do	40	is	1,840
46 do	30	is	1,380
46 do	25	is	1,150
1150 do	8	is	9,200
8280 do	4	is	33,120

Tickets $4; Shares in proportion.

Persons holding prize Tickets are requested to call and receive the cash for them, or renew them in the above Scheme.

E. J. HALE.

June 12.

Dr. Gilliam

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine on his own footing, and will punctually attend to those who may think proper to call on him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door to Mr. Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop recently occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or at the House of Mr. Simeon Belden, on Green street, he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged

Fayetteville, March 12—62tf

POETRY.

HEART'S EASE.

Seek not for me in the lighted halls,—
Mine is no garland for festivals,—
Look not for me in the wreaths they twine
Round urns of perfume and cups of wine,
Though torn away from my forest lair,
To deck their banquets—I perish there.
'Neath the heated lip and the flashing eye,
I smile—but smiling, I die—I die.

And some come there, with cheeks of bloom,
Like roses wreathed round a marble tomb,
Or the soft pink tints in some Indian shell,
Lit with the blush of the sun's farewell—
With locks, like the first light clouds at dawn—
With the dreamy gaze of the woodland fawn,
They come to seek me. Alas! for all
Who seek "Heart's ease" in the masquering hall.

The feast and the feaster have passed away,—
The lamps are winking in morning's ray,—
And the withered chaplets hang idly down,
And the mirror is mocking its faded crown:
And *they* that stood 'midst the festal cheer,
Like the wounded fawn or the stricken deer,
With their strange bright eyes & their fatal bloom,
Have passed from the revel away—to the tomb!

They found me—they found me—but all too late,
Young hopes had died in the grasp of Fate,—
The bloom had fled, like the last bright streak
In the burning west, from the blighted cheek,
And the pallid taper—and holy hymn,
Were there for rite and for requiem,—
And grasped in their cold white fingers lay—
"Heart's ease"—Oh, how calm were those hearts that day.

O, seek ye for me—seek ye for me
In the bowery shade of the forest tree,
Where the far-off tones of the hunter's horn
Rouse not the hare from its rest at morn,
Where the joyous brook glides laughing by,
Feeding the echoes with melody;
And the lilies, like Brahmins at even-tide,
Are bent, as in worship, its streams beside.

O, seek ye for me—seek ye for me,
Where the summer birds love most to be,
And the worn-out breeze, with a feeble sigh
Comes oft, like a love-sick youth, to die—
And gathered the old oak-boughs among,
The white wood doves—like a festal throng
In some ancient cloister, all dark and dim—
Are lifting to Heaven their evening hymn.

O, seek ye for me—seek ye for me,
In the morning track of the joyous bee,—
Follow the streamlet through wood and glen,
Follow the glow worm—you'll find me then;
For it loves to roam through bowers at night,
And wave over blossoms its elfin light;
Meet guide for such as would seek for me
In the calm of my forest sanctuary.

From the Newburgh Gazette.

The Master's written instruction to JOHN WRIGHT, *to spell* WRITE *right.*—I hold a right to write to you, John Wright, that you do not write *write* right when you write it *wright.*—You must not write *write*, wright, neither must you write it *right*—nor even should you write it *rite*. To write *write* right, you must write it *write*. If you are a good wright, you will write *write write*, which will be right; so if you wish to write the word *rite* right, you must neither write it wright, write, nor right. The sense is known by spelling right—I will give you an example, John Wright: I *write*, you are *right*, he is a *wright*, we have a *right*, they have a *rite*. I have here spelt all right. Now John Wright, write *rite* right.

[The above puts us in mind of a somewhat similar change, rung on the word *that*. "The speaker's reply to the criticism, said my uncle, was, that that that that mode of reading made emphatic, was not that that that should be emphaised."]

A Journeyman Printer

IS wanted for two or three weeks at this office.
June 5.

James N. Crosby,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House on Hay-street, a few doors above the Mansion Hotel, where he intends carrying on the

Windsor Chair Business,

And will have constantly on hand, a number of articles in the *CABINET LINE.*

N. B. All orders punctually attended to, and all repairing both in the Cabinet and Chair Line of business executed with neatness and dispatch.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1828. 74-6t.

Washington Hotel.

The Subscriber, very grateful for past favours, respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known establishment, the *WASHINGTON HOTEL*, recently conducted by Dr. Thomas Briggs.

The Washington Hotel is situated on Richardson street, in a very pleasant part of Columbia, and very convenient to the State House, where all public business is transacted—also, to the mercantile part of the town, where the Traveller, as well as the man of business, will find an agreeable retreat.

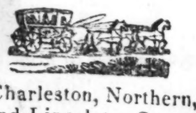
He is resolved to spare neither pains nor expense in supplying his Table and Bar with the best the market affords.

The whole interior of the establishment is fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable manner, and is capable of accommodating in superior style, a large number of guests, including private families with private tables.

His *STABLES* are in very good order, and shall be furnished with the best provender, and attended with experienced and steady Ostlers, in addition to which, the subscriber will bestow his own personal unremitting attention, and his charges, at the same time will be moderate.

J. L. MORRIS.

Columbia, (S. C.) May 31, 1828. 75-9w.



☞The Charleston, Northern, Southern, Greenville and Lincolnton Stage Offices are kept here.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
December 13, 1827. 49tf.

Notice.

IN consequence of Mr. James McIntyre having executed to the Subscribers, a Deed of Trust of all his Effects, real and personal, it is hereby required, that all those indebted to said James, by note, open account, or otherwise, shall make immediate payment to said James McIntyre, whom we have appointed to collect.

Circumstances render it necessary to prosecute to Judgment and Execution the claims of all those failing to pay on demand.

Any of the property of the above Trust, will be sold at private sale, if a fair offer is made.

HU. CAMPBELL, } *Trustee*
JOHN McLERAN, }

Fayetteville, May 3, 1828. 74-4w.

Notice.

THE Surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the Surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that Army, (not on the pension list) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested, respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the City of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

Washington City, May 27.

Wanted,

ONE hundred cords *TAN BARK.*

H. G. NELSON.

March 5, 1826. 61 *tf.*

Shocco Springs,

Nine miles South of Warrenton, and within three miles of the main Stage Road leading from Warrenton to Raleigh, where the Stage passes every day.

THIS well known, healthy and delightful Watering Place, will again be open by the 10th of June next, for the reception of Visiters, where every attention will be devoted to make them comfortable. The Subscriber tenders her grateful acknowledgments to former patrons, and flatters herself with a hope of future encouragement, as every exertion will be used to retain their good will and the good opinion of all who may visit the Springs. There will be *Instrumental Music, Dancing Parties, &c.*, for those who are fond of such amusements. Owing to the scarcity of money, the prices for Board will be less than heretofore.—Gentlemen and Ladies each, per month, $22 50; for less time than a month, $1 per day; Children and Servants half price.—Horses by the month, $15; for a less time 50 cts. per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, Warren County, } 72-8w.
May 14, 1828. }

The Commercial Line

FROM Norfolk, via Seaford and Dover, to Philadelphia, has commenced running three trips pr. week. [May 15, 1828. 71tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

MR. TRIPP, a graduate and late Tutor of Waterville College, (Maine,) is appointed Principal of the Fayetteville Academy, and has entered upon the duties of his station.

It is hoped that this Gentleman will raise the character of our School to its former celebrity; but, to do so, it requires the united patronage of the Town and its vicinity.

Boys can here be thoroughly furnished for entering any College or University. Board may be had on reasonable terms in respectable private families.

H. POTTER, *Pres't School Com.*

Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEA CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

May 1, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD,

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

Lime and Nails.

42 Casks Stone LIME,
40 kegs cut NAILS,
For sale.

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

May 29, 1828. 73tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt. For sale by

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

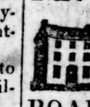
Jan. 17, 1828.

Blanks for sale.

U. S. Ink Notes wanted.

Apply at this office.

Mrs. Hugh McLean,



GRATEFUL for the encouragement she received, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she keeps her House open for the reception of

BOARDES AND TRAVELLERS.

Living on the post road to Hillsborough, thirty-four miles from Fayetteville and nine miles from Boylan's Ferry on Deep river, in a remarkably healthy situation, having airy, pleasant House surrounded by Springs of excellent water, and flourishing Orchards, her Plantation will recommend itself to any who are desirous of a treat in the country; and she assures her friends, that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to make them comfortable.

Travellers for from Raleigh by way of Avent's Ferry, will find her House but a little out of the way, and she flatters herself that the trifling distance will not be considered when put in competition with comfort and good quarters.

Washington P. O., Moore County, April 10, 1828. 67-3m.

Dct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding county. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63*tf.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEachin *vs.* Peter McEachin. Three different cases.

Orrinal Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Deendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Test, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from *New York* and *Philadelphia*, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally:

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do S. C. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd W. I. Shrub,
10 qr casks Teneriffe and Sherry } WINES.
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass
5 do Soap
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do, ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63*tf.*

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

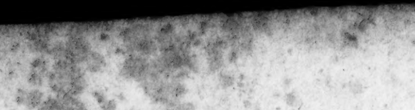
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	"	"	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	"	"	3 00
Dinner and Tea,	"	"	3 00
Dinner alone,	"	"	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Packets for Philadelphia.



THE Subscriber having established *A LINE OF PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington*, N. C., takes this method to inform the Public that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful Captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 66-3m.

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

Important

To those afflicted with Indigestion.

THE celebrated *ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR.* The celebrity this Medicine has gained in the permanent cure of many of our most respectable citizens, gives it the first rank and entitles it to the confidence of all persons afflicted with indigestion or debility of the stomach, such as

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the pit of the Stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving, of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
	Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.—The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

The genuine article may be found in the following stores and no others; in this city:

By Dr. C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets, principal agent, where a liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞We, the undersigned, having been afflicted for some time with indigestion and weakness of the stomach, for which we have taken the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which has given us complete relief, we feel it our duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted in like manner.

JOB FURMAN, No. 17, Jefferson street.
THOS. LYON, Lumber Merchant.
JACOB SHARP, No. 1, Hester street.
ENOCH DEAN, 14, Bowery.

For sale by the Subscriber, Agent for the Proprietor, at $1 50 per bottle, the New York price.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, May 1828. 73-eow7t.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,

Do.	do.	Subpœnas,
Do.	do.	Executions,
Do.	do.	Ca. Sa.
Do.	do.	Ven. Exponas,
Do.	do.	Prosecution Bonds,
Do.	do.	Jury Tickets,
Do.	do.	Witness Tickets,

Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.
March 20, 1828.

Printing neatly executed At this Office.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington or five weeks since, a dark mulatto boy CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet ches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought at the Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Merville, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he has joined some runaways belonging either to Marlboro or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo do.
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7.

Lafayette Hotel

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the recent death of Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been engaged in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which was purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Sitting Rooms*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders will be received without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and every Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. Baths and ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The Table is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest* Liquors recently selected for it in the Northern Cities by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no exertion shall be spared to render it every way worthy a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 30tf

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part of which are original package sales, and will be sold, at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton flowered
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Battestie dresses, variety of shades
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do.
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McA[illegible]

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.